

## NO. 15

ghtly to flatten it. Sow one inch deep, by hand, top the seed six inches apart. Hoe as soon as p—thin out to one foot apart. Horse hoe and keep clean. Look over and be sure to have but one plant in a place.

"In October or November gather without breaking the skin, cut or twist off the top an inch above the root, remove the earth with a dull instrument, so as not to cut the root. They are usually stacked and covered with straw and earth in Eng-

remove them from the land. Do not feed out till February, because the mangold is poisonous early in the season, and will scour the cattle and do them no good."

So much for Lincolnshire. Nearly two months after this my wanderings led me to Dublin, in Ireland, and to the Government Model Farm at Glasneven, close by. I shall some day, perhaps, have a long story to tell of this school and farm, but now mangold is the word. I never saw better crops in my life than on the model farm, and the

nangold I found in high favor there too. Dr. Kirkpatrick, the Superintendent, was absent, but Mr. Boyle, the farmer, a man of great intelligence, showed me the farm. I was so much struck with

the mangolds, and had become so much impressed with the importance of the crop to us at home, that I requested Mr. Boyle to furnish me with an account of its cultivation for publication in *American Agriculturist*. Mindful of his partial promise, Mr. Boyle has written me the following letter, which I know will

We have here an opportunity to compare the views of persons quite remote from each other, and it is worthy of notice how well they are agreed, especially as to the points that the mangold is

ALBERT MODEL FARM,  
Glasnevin, Dublin 12th, 1858.

SIR:—At your visit to this farm last autumn I promised to forward you a report on the cultivation, &c., of the mangold wurtzel; and on speaking to Dr. Kirkpatrick (the Superintendent) on the subject, he thought better to allow the advanced pupils here to compete for prizes, offered by himself, for the best essay on that crop, with the understanding that it should be forwarded to you. This I agree to, and I therefore, for the present,

I hope it will reach you in time for the purpose originally intended. A portion of the essay has just appeared in the *Chemico Agricultural Society's Journal*, which you may expect along with the essay in a complete form. Every succeeding

ear we are more convinced of the superiority of mangold over Swedes for general purposes. The only reason, perhaps, why this crop should not altogether take the place of Swedes, on *deep rich land*, is that it is not fit for use until it has been stored for about two months. Hence turnips, or some other crop, must be supplied for this period. The crop of mangold which you saw growing here in August, produced 31 tons per statute acre, of

ulbs, and 12 tons of leaves. Sweden 19 tons per acre; wheat 20 to 25 cwt.; oats 30 cwt.; potatoes 10 tons. Our potatoes are keeping well in store, and the crop pays us better than any other we grow.

Returning to the mangold; it requires to be largely manured, the land on which it is to be grown deeply tilled. On no account should the young plants be siled by any of the implements in the after

culture. Should be securely stored previous to the setting in of *front*; the *long* varieties are more susceptible of injury than the *globe* varieties—the former should be first used. If stored in cellars, must be well ventilated, otherwise the heap will rot and decay. Even over ground, in large piles, the crop will require ventilation. It occurs to me that it will take great care and good management to keep the mangold secure from the frost, of an

In taking off the leaves at the time of storing, care should be taken that the crown of the plant is not cut into. Some persons advocate the breaking off the leaves by the hand. I prefer cutting them off carefully. The bulbs will keep all the better in store by allowing some of the earth to remain on them when taking them out of the land.

As to feeding qualities, the mangold will produce more milk than the same weight of Swedes, and the milk from both will produce as nearly as possible the same per centage of cream; but the butter produced from the former will be paler in color than from the latter. Swedes, however, give an unpleasant taste to milk, which may be obviated by the use of a little nitre in the milk when fresh.

Some of these points may not be touched upon

I have to thank you for the Patent Office Report, the value of which is enhanced by your own article. I have a great many near relatives in the United States, most of whom are engaged in farming, and it is, of course, to be expected that they will be interested in the subject of farm machinery. I have a great many near relatives in the United States, most of whom are engaged in farming, and it is, of course, to be expected that they will be interested in the subject of farm machinery.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obt. servt.  
WILLIAM BOTTLE.

If we consider the above statement, as to all the  
treps named, we shall find them very heavy. The  
on should be reckoned 2240 lbs., and the cwt. 112

bs. The wheat crop, then, was 40 to 50 bushels to the acre, reckoning 56 lbs. to the bushel; the oats 112 bushels to the acre, reckoning 30 lbs. to the bushel. The potatoes 320 bushels of 56 lbs. When shall we have Model Farms in our country?—*New England Farmer.*

Cover the bottom of several shallow boxes with six inches of equal parts stable manure and loam, and put an early variety of potatoes over the surface two or three inches apart; then cover them with six inches of the compost. Nail slats or any open cover upon the top, and

bury in the side of a fermenting manure heap, the warmth of which will soon start the potatoes into growth. If the heat should be too great, remove a portion of the manure from the top, and admit air inside the box. When the weather will allow planting out, remove the boxes, which will contain a mass of roots

and whitish colored stalks. Leave them in the open air for a few days to harden off, and having watered them copiously, take out the potatoes with as much earth as possible undisturbed about the roots already formed, and transplant in rows. You will then have potatoes at least two or three weeks earlier than

when planted at first in the open ground. The middle or latter part of March will be a proper season for putting them in the compost heap in this latitude.—*American Agriculturist*.